

in Dumortier's plant, the specific name *flaccida* would become available; otherwise some other choice would have to be made.

According to our present knowledge the true *B. tricrenata* is largely restricted in eastern North America to the higher mountains of Quebec and New England. It is usually replaced at lower altitudes by a species in which the caducous habit of the leaves is even better marked than in the European "*Pleuroschisma tricrenatum* var. *implexum*." An account of this species follows.

(*To be continued.*)

EMPETRUM NIGRUM L., forma **purpureum** (Raf.), n. comb. *E. purpureum* Raf. New Fl. pt. iii. 50 (1836) as to description. *E. rubrum* Durand, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila. (1863) 95, not Vahl. *E. nigrum*, var. *purpureum* (Raf.) DC. Prodr. xvi. pt. 1: 26 (1869); Simmons, Vasc. Pl. Ellesmerel. 43 (1906); Fernald & Wiegand, RHODORA, xv. 212 (1913).

As pointed out by Professor Wiegand and me in 1913 there has always been great doubt as to what Rafinesque had from Labrador as his basis for *E. purpureum*. His description called for *E. nigrum* with purple fruit, but we had never met such a plant. On July 22, 1922, however, while exploring the almost unknown region of Mt. Logan in Matane County, Quebec, Professor A. S. Pease and I found that the *Empetrum nigrum* on bare hornblende-schist ledges near the summit (about 1100 m.) of Mt. Fortin¹ had the ripe berries purple. This shrub, the first I had met agreeing with Rafinesque's account, was clearly *E. nigrum* in all characters except that its berries were not black. It was obviously only a color-form.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

¹ MT. FORTIN is the bare-topped mountain to the northeast of the main ridge of the Mt. Logan range and separated from Mt. Logan by a great basin, through which flows Ouillet Brook, and at the east or head of the basin by a pass with an elevation of about 3000 feet where are found a small sphagnum-carpeted pond (DRY POND of our field notes), which is a source of Ouillet Brook, and to the east a small spring-fed lake which empties to the south around the abrupt eastern end of Mt. Logan. We estimated the summit of Mt. Fortin at about 3600 feet (1100 m.). We were glad to associate with it the name of our guide, M. Joseph Fortin of Ste. Anne des Monts, who, with M. Samuel Côté and other guides, had accompanied Professor J. F. Collins and me to Mts. Albert and Tabletop in 1905 and 1906, and who had guided Professor A. P. Coleman in the Shickshock Mts. in 1918 (see Coleman, *Physiography and Glacial Geology of Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec*.—Canad. Dept. Mines, Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 34: 30 (1922)).